The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and other such information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

VOL. 5, NO. 5 — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915. — WHOLE NO. 213

ROCKEFELLERS GUIDED WESTERN COAL STRIKE

Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—John D. Rockefeller, jr., not only created the Colorado coal strike, but he and his father knew the strike was coming and prepared for it.

This charge is made by Chairman Walsh of the United States industrial relations commission after investigating a mass of correspondence in possession of the commission.

The statement is of especial interest because of Rockefeller, jr.'s, testimony before the commission that he knew nothing of the strike and depended solely on Colorado subordinates.

Chairman Walsh said letters to the mine managers from the Rockefellers, from their New York personal representatives and from Ivy Lee, their publicity agent, "make it plain that every step taken by the Rockefeller agents in Colorado in the great strike, in which men, women and children lost their lives, was taken with the full knowledge and consent of 26 Broadway, New York."

Representatives of the federal department of labor were sent to the Rockefellers by Secretary of Labor Wilson for the purpose of averting the strike, but these were answered by Lee, who (the Rockefellers) knew nothing of the troubles in Colorado and depended on their official in the West "to settle any difficulty that might arise." The same day the mine managers in Denver were informed of the incident by the Rockefellers.

"It is amazing," says Chairman Walsh "to read the confidences exchanged between Rockefeller headquarters in New York and the mine executives in Colorado, while endeavoring to keep from the eye of the public at the moment when the department of labor was striving for the Rockefellers' consideration, to avoid the clash and behind the back of the department's representatives."

The industrial relations commission will hold a session in Washington next Monday, and Rockefeller, jr., will be called to appear.

New York, May 1.—"Falsifies the record," "misrepresentation," "misstatements," replies John D. Rockefeller, jr., in charge of Chairman Walsh of the industrial relations commission that he (Rockefeller) was aware of Colorado mining conditions, despite his recent denials.

Mr. Rockefeller is plainly worried and has issued two statements to the public press. He says the then governor of Colorado, Ammons, was "misled and misunderstanding which prevailed in the Eastern states concerning many phases of the Colorado situation."

It would appear that publicity agents are scarce in Colorado, so Gov. Ammons sent Max Thorshuisen out to the east country to this city to see Mr. Rockefeller "If he had in mind any effective way of getting the facts before the public."

Ivy Lee, Rockefeller's publicity man, made some suggestions. Broughton asked that he write them down. Lee complied and the request Rockefeller, jr., added a few lines, but the document was never used.

For proof of the correctness of this statement, John Junior refers to ex-Gov. Ammons.

Denver, Colo., May 1.—Ex-Gov. Ammons came out of his political retirement long enough to run the short and ugly word when asked if Chairman Walsh's statements, in reference to the Rockefellers were correct.

FRAUDS IN ELECTION.

Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—A committee appointed by the central body to investigate the street railway strike election of July 7, 1914, reports that "widespread fraud has been committed on the part of the officials of the City Street Railway company."

The unionists charge that voters and volunteers were abused, threatened and intimidated, and that volunteer workers acted as a fraudulent board. In numerous instances the ballots, after being folded by voters, were opened and examined, and in many cases if they were found to be "no" ballots, the word "yes" was substituted. It is also reported that, despite franchise provisions to the contrary, the company opposes its employes joining a union.

AUSTRALIANS UNITE.

Melbourne, Victoria, May 1.—In this Australian state there are two trade unions in the leather industry. One is the Saddlery Trade Federation, embracing all workers known as saddlers, harness, collar, and whip makers, and the other is the Australian Leather Workers union, which embraces tanners, bag, and belt and glove makers. For some time the question of the two unions combining has been discussed, and as the result of a series of conferences a scheme of amalgamation has been agreed to and awaits confirmation. The new body will be known as the Australian Saddlery and Leather Trades Federation.

REPEAL FULL CREW LAW.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 1.—The house of representatives has repealed the full crew law by a vote of 125 to 68 and the bill now goes to the senate. The law has been in force for four years and during all that time it has been the object of attack by the railroads, who were charged by President Maurer of the State Federation of Labor, and a member of the house, with sending special trains over their lines carrying fabricated tales to farming communities. Trade unionists aided the railroad brotherhoods in their fight to have the law retained.

PAINTERS LOCKED OUT.

Rockford, Ill., May 1.—Members of the Painters' union, employed by the Master Painters' and Decorators' association, have been locked out because they refused to accept non-union conditions, which the employers have labeled "open shop." About 30 per cent of the local painters are employed by independent contractors, and the locked-out members are being cared for while the pretense of union opponents is exposed.

PANAMA CHECKS IMMIGRATION.

Washington, May 1.—Panama is suffering from a surplus of immigrants arriving since the completion of the canal work on the canal, according to advices received at the state department. Accordingly the Panama government has passed a law requiring incoming third-class passengers to deposit the sum of $20 in gold pending the presentation of proof that they have obtained permanent employment.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Tamaqua, Pa., May 1.—Differences between employing contractors and the Carpenters' union in this city have been amicably adjusted.

TEXTILE WORKERS ADVANCE

Knoxville, Tenn., May 1.—The Brookside Manufacturing company, employing 1,568 good standing members of the United Textile Workers' union, has signed an agreement with that organization which is bound to have a moral effect on anti-union mill owners in this vicinity.

The agreement contains these features:

Operatives failing to report for duty at the usual hour shall not be docked the last day's wages. Operatives shall not be charged for damages to machinery or anything beyond their control. The company will notify employes of any changes in or additions to these rules at least two weeks before same takes effect. Seniority provisions are agreed to. Wages will be increased one-half for all overtime. All brushes for cleaning purposes shall be furnished by the company. Any operative breaking any parts of a machine or window panes through an accident shall not be fined for same. A committee representing the workers will have the right to take up grievances with the company. This committee shall have the right to collect reinstatement fees at any time.

The union committee shall consist of one in each department, and shall to investigate all grievances and report findings to the executive committee at noon time. He shall have the right to investigate such grievances during work hours.

All operatives shall become members of the union within thirty days from date of employment.

No machinery shall be stopped pending settlement of grievances.

This contract runs one year and both parties to the agreement request that "justice be accorded to all operatives in cases arising which are not provided for in these rules."

DEFEND THEIR DEMAND.

Chicago, May 1.—In a letter to the board of arbitration that is considering wage differences between contractors and carpenters, officials of the union say:

"The contractors say they are willing to pay a wage scale equal to that of any big city in the country, while we contend that the living conditions in Chicago are based on the wages paid here, and we shall take a fair stand and not be misled by the eighteen basic trades in the building trades in Chicago, they average 71 cents an hour, as the pay for 70 crafts. Here are the wages paid to these eighteen trades by agreement with the contractors:

"Hoisting engineers, 75c; tile setters, 75c; lumbers, 75c; millmen, 75c; gas fitters, 75c; bricklayers, 75c; structural iron workers, 65c; ornamental iron workers, 65c; stone cutters, 75c; lathers, 75c; marble setters, 68¾c; painters, 68¾c; sheet metal workers, 68¾c; electricians, 75c; roofers, 68¾c; cement finishers, 65c; elevator constructors, 65c; pile drivers, 62½c.

Chicago, May 1.—Officials of the Carpenters' union say contractors generally have signed their new scale, which provides for an eight-hour day and 70 cents an hour the first year.

STREET CAR MEN ORGANIZE.

San Francisco, May 1.—The new union of street car men, composed exclusively of employes of the United railroads, which has discharged several members who are now leading strike benefits from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, the union's international body, has presented to the executive committee these men, pay them for lost time and submit to other grievances to arbitration. The central body is assisting, as is Mayor Rolph, who has appointed a committee for this purpose.

TO VOTE ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Trenton, N. J., May 1.—At the closing session of the state legislature a bill was passed fixing Tuesday, October 19, the date for a special election to pass upon these three proposed constitutional amendments. Women's suffrage, excess condemnation of lands for public purposes and an easier method of amending the state constitution.

The three roads failed in their attempt to repeal the full crew law.

A MODERN JACK HORNER.

Kansas City, Mo., May 1.—The Jack Horner of fable, who "put in his thumb, pulled out a plum, and said what a good boy am I," is equalled by the Missouri Employers' association, according to Secretary Anderson who declares that certain of the future writes business men of this state that: "You have the Employers' association to thank for the fact that there will be no drastic workmen's compensation act among the Missouri statutes for two years (more, at least)."

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING.

Adelaide, South Australia, May 1.—"What are the unions doing?" inquired ex-Attorney General Homburg in discussing methods of relief for the unemployed in this city. The question was answered by nearly a dozen of the Trades and Labor Council when he made public the list of donations —$5,900—from organizations of workers.

PROFIT BY AGREEMENT.

Cleveland, May 1.—The three-year agreement between nearly a dozen large contracting firms and the Building Trades Council goes into effect the first of the month. Increased membership in the various locals will undoubtedly follow, as wage standards and arbitration in the settlement of disputes are agreed to.

WIN A SHORT STRIKE.

Canton, Ohio, May 1.—The Spring Makers' union has won its strike against the Canton-Cleveland Spring company which attempted to disrupt the union by establishing an affiliated with the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. The strike was of short duration because of the workers' solidity.

CARPENTERS ASK 45 CENTS.

Canton, Ohio, May 1.—Carpenters union has prepared a new agreement, calling for 45 cents an hour, to be presented Monday in May. A minimum rate of 45 cents an hour will be asked for all mechanics. For the past several months these workers have been strengthening their local.

CHURCH MEN FAVOR PENSIONS.

Boston, May 1.—The Episcopal church in this state made history when its convention voted to adopt a pension system for retired or disabled clergymen, their widows and their children. The vote was nearly unanimous.

"ALWAYS PREACH AND PRACTICE UNIONISM"—PRESIDENT GOMPERS

(From "American Federationist," May issue.)

Labor's Memorial Sunday is again a reminder of the lives of those who have helped to build up the labor movement. In the pioneer days of the cause there were those who spoke for Labor and who gave their efforts to its furtherance when to do so meant personal sacrifice and danger. Turn again to the history of those days, and feel the thrill of the crusading spirit that animates those early members of organized labor. In those days to belong to a labor union meant to be ostracized, to be bounded from place to place, followed by the blacklist and denied the opportunity to earn daily bread.

But those men and women persisted. Wherever they went or were driven they carried the gospel of organized labor. They told the story fearlessly; they forced the world to recognize the righteousness of their cause and to give it sanction.

The organized labor movement has grown steadily in members and in power. As the years have gone by it has brought increasing benefits to the workers especially and to the people generally.

It can not be true as pessimists insinuate that assurance of position and influence have somewhat diminished the fine spirit and zeal that characterized the labor movement of the early days. Though that tendency characterizes the development of many institutions. The memorial day dedicated to those to whom we owe the labor movement is a fitting time to consider a revival of enthusiasm and ardor for the cause that will be an inspiration for future work and progress.

Every member of the organized labor movement owes it to his predecessors in the cause and to future generations to preserve undiminished those benefits he has received and to hand them on ready to be of increasing service. Every member of organized labor ought to be roused to fell probbing within him an intense consciousness of his personal responsibility for the future progress of the movement which is of paramount importance to those who work. Such a feeling of responsibility, together with a full appreciation of the meaning of the labor movement would result in a tremendous spiritual impetus to the work of spreading the gospel and incidence of organization.

The work of organization should not be left to organizers alone. But every member of organized labor should be a full sense of the obligation resting upon him individually—the obligation of talking unionism to those workers with whom he comes in contact.

There are innumerable opportunities for dropping a word here and there, and who can estimate the influence of a suggestion?

If all the members of labor organizations throughout America on this Memorial Sunday (May 16), will inaugurate an organizing campaign, the growth of the movement during the coming year will be unparalleled and the beneficent results incalculable. There could be no better way of showing our reverence and appreciation for the labor men and women who have passed away than by perpetuating the work which they begun.

We sincerely hope that every labor body at its next regular meeting will consider plans for carrying on labor forward movements during the coming year, and that every member of organized labor will conduct a labor forward movement for which he individually will be responsible.

Now for the three million mark!

ACCIDENT PREVENTION BEST.

Providence, R. I., May 1.—"It is much better to prevent deaths from accidents than it is to provide compensation for dependents of those killed in the deaths," says George H. Webb, commissioner of industrial statistics, in his report upon the operation of the workmen's compensation law. During the two years' operation of the act 3370.-357 have been paid for accidental deaths. Up to the present time 2,371 concerns have filed acceptance of the law. The report shows that for every period to employes in these companies total 23,062, and 95 deaths have been recorded.

In urging the development of a "safety first" sentiment in industry, this state official says:

"In an industrial community where approximately 2,000 accidents and more than 50 deaths occur yearly during the course of employment pursued by more than 150,000 workers, unnecessary precaution should be taken to prevent the occurrence as well as recurrence of such accidents. Such precaution should be taken, not simply an an economic feature of manufacture, but also as an economic feature in connection with those dependents who are forced in many cases to suffer privation and hardship."

BENEFITS OF UNIONISM.

Chicago, May 1.—In a financial report issued by the International Typographical Union, these figures for last year refute the charge that trade unions are not beneficial. Such figures as these would force the average unionist to blush for shame:

Sick benefits, $207,579.62; death and total disability benefits, $279,746.15; loans to traveling members, $1,107,000; out of work benefits, $68,198; strike benefits, $50,000.

The total benefits paid during 1914 were $606,422.27. The grand total benefits paid since 1892 forty-two years and two months were $11,954,071.57.

The yearly cost per member for these benefits is necessarily vary. Last year the charge was $12.08 1-2, or $1.09 a month.

CANNERY BILL DEFEATED.

Albany, N. Y., May 1.—The state legislature has adjourned without passing an amendment to the cannery bill permitting women and minors to work more than sixty hours a week. The bill passed both houses, but Gov. Whitman refused to sign it because of the opposition of trade unionists and sympathizers. Advocates of the long work week failed to induce opponents to accept a compromise measure.

"NOTHING TO ARBITRATE."

Everett, Wash., May 1.—A committee representing striking lumber workers asked their employers to agree to arbitration, but a mill owners revived Pullman's famous dictum: "Nothing to arbitrate." The unionists have established a community, and despite an injunction are determined to secure justice.

Washington, May 1.—The label of the Journeymen Tailors' union is no longer recognized by the American trade union movement, and officers of this organization have been notified by the A. F. of L. executive council that it "cannot and withdraws the endorsement of the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America."

This unusual procedure is the result of a refusal of the Tailors' union to obey A. F. of L. convention mandates, passed unanimously last November in Philadelphia, which specifically authorized the executive council to take this action if the tailors failed to abandon jurisdictional warfare. It is explained in the following letter to Secretary Sweeney by President Gompers:

"Washington, D. C., April 24, 1915.

"Mr. Thomas Sweeney, Secretary Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Cor. East Sixty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"Dear Sir and Brother: The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has completed the book's session at headquarters. Representatives of the United Garment Workers of America appeared before the executive council, entering complaint against the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. The Trades Department of the A. F. of L. also entered a complaint against the Journeymen Tailors' union for the violation of trade union principles in permitting such an unwarranted use of the union label of that organization.

"It was called to the attention of the executive council that the official journal of the Journeymen tailors officially confirms such improper and illegitimate use of their label by the seceding faction of the garment workers which is contrary to the laws of the Journeymen Tailors' union, which forbids the use of that label by any person not a member of that organization.

"That being the case, where the tailors' label has been granted by the Journeymen Tailors' union and used by the seceders from the United Garment Workers of America in flagrant violation of the declarations and the mandates of the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council, A. F. of L. hereby **cancels and withdraws the indorsement of the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.**

"President Gompers was directed to notify the general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' union of the above and all central bodies, national and international unions that the executive council heretofore given to the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America is cancelled and withdrawn and shall so stand until the Journeymen Tailors' union complies fully with the decisions of the Philadelphia convention, to wit, resume, by referendum vote, their former title "The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" and cease to trespass on the jurisdiction of any other union in the clothing industry. Upon proper compliance by the Journeymen Tailors' Union the president of the A. F. of L. is directed to restore the indorsement of the A. F. of L. to the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

"Secretary Morrison was directed to continue to hold in his possession and not forwarded by the Journeymen Tailors' union and not to credit the Journeymen Tailors' union of the A. F. of L. until the tailors comply with the direction of the Philadelphia convention to resume by referendum vote their former and proper title, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, and cease to trespass on the jurisdiction of any other union, and stop all moral and financial support of, or affiliation with, the seceding faction of the United Garment Workers of America, and that by proper compliance by the Journeymen Tailors' union all monies be passed to the credit of the Journeymen Tailors' union, without prejudice of any kind whatever.

"President Gompers was directed to publish in the Weekly News Letter a copy of the several actions taken by the executive council of the conditions existing in the Tailors' union, and that they be sent to each national and international union, state and city central body connected with the A. F. of L. and also to each local union of the Journeymen Tailors' and the United Garment Workers of America.

"President Gompers is directed to confer and to meet with the United Hebrew Trades of New York for the purpose of having that body cease its relations with the United garment workers located in New York and to comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, the decisions of the convention of Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L. all international unions having locals in New York representing the United Hebrew Trades be required to direct such local unions to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades.

"The above is communicated to you as the unanimous decision and instruction of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the controversy (trade union principles) between the Journeymen Tailors' union of America and a non-union declaration. The bosses are very partial to what they term "open shop," where discontent is unknown and long hours is the rule.

ASK FOR 60 CENTS AN HOUR.

New York, May 1.—Cloak Makers' union, No. 9, will ask employers for a guarantee of 60 cents an hour. This decision was agreed to at a mass meeting.

SHIP OWNERS' FALSE ALARM.

San Francisco, May 1.—The Star of this city is not alarmed over the warnings of ship owners against the seamen's bill. This paper makes the point that the predictions of wholesale disaster to the shipping interests are "hearsay," unsupported by experience, and that these interests have opposed every measure for the improvement of the conditions of seamen.

"We should think that shipowners would be ashamed to acknowledge that they have been operating under such a system that is antiquated, to say the very least. The shipowners, by their opposition to the seamen's bill," says the Star, "not only make this acknowledgment, but actually claim the right to continue practices that are repugnant to the most rudimentary principles of justice. Judging of the future by the past, there is every reason to anticipate good results from the new laws—results that will benefit the seamen, the traveling public, and last, but not least, the shipowner himself. We congratulate the seamen upon the achievement of complete liberty, and upon their boon and blessing of mankind from which all other blessings flow."

WHAT CHILD LABOR MEANS.

Holyoke, Mass., May 1.—In an address on the evils of child labor Secretary Owen Lovejoy of the National Child Labor committee said: "The census of 1900 discloses the fact that 1,900,000 children were kept at work in shops and factories, robbed of needed their lives. The average man has not the imagination that can present the awful picture of the suffering of thousands of boys and girls who, under taskmasters, are dwarfed physically, mentally and morally. If people would only learn the facts they would demand immediate relief."

PRINTERS ASKING MORE.

Toronto, Ontario, May 1.—Scale committee of the Typographical union has submitted its report which calls for a general increase of $3 per week and a reduction of one-half an hour per day in hours, making a rate for apprentices is also proposed. The present scale expires June 30, and the printers desire that the new contract continue for three years.

FORD EMPLOYES GET MORE.

Detroit, Mich., May 1.—The Ford Motor company of Canada has raised the wages of all employes who have been in the service of the company six months. The raise is $1 a day instead of 50 cents an hour or $4 a day. The working hours being reduced to eight a day.

OPPOSE PRISON GOODS.

Detroit, Mich., May 1.—Trade unionists throughout the state are urging their representatives to favor a pending bill in the state legislature which would compel manufacturers of prison goods to label them as such.

TRADE UNION CAN ENFORCE ITS LAW

Vancouver, B. C., May 1.—A jury in the Supreme court of British Columbia has decided in favor of the local Typographical union, awarding it $10,000 by Robert Todd, a supposed member.

Todd charged a "conspiracy" existed and the case has attracted attention throughout the northwest and has been considered a test case. International Typographical union, in convention, because the question at issue really was: Can a trade union enforce laws a member agrees to when he joins?

In his charge to the jury Justice Morrison said Todd did not resort to the numerous remedies provided in the laws of the union and that "it is a very simple sort of a case that, personally, I do not think should ever have got into court. * * * It seems to me that this plaintiff has not a leg to stand on and that he should not be encouraged to permit actions of this sort."

WON'T INVESTIGATE CHARGES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 1.—Government officials have rejected the plea of Porto Rico trade unionists that a commission be appointed to investigate the improper actions of police officers and during the recent strike of agriculturists. The government has told the workers to present evidence, backed by affidavits, for it to act on, but a commission means expense and delay in the dispatch of public business." The unionists insist that the commission be appointed so full publicity may be given the denials of liberty and other rights suffered by them.

KILL ANTI-UNION BILL.

Sacramento, Cal., May 1.—The assembly committee on labor and capital has defeated the Owens apprentice bill, passed by the senate. This measure is another anti-union legislation. Its advocates declared it to be "friendly to the open shop. If the bill passed unions would be prohibited from regulating apprentices.

RESIST WAGE REDUCTION.

San Francisco, May 1.—The Bottle Caners' union is successfully resisting a wage reduction of 20 per cent. The employers already have agreed to restore the old rate. These workers have been on strike nearly two months.

BIG STRIKE IS IMPOSSIBLE

Toronto, Ontario, May 1.—"A general strike of wage earners now would end in failure," is the opinion of the Toronto Industrial Banner, in discussing a world-wide stoppage of work, so ardently favored in some quarters as an anti-war remedy.

The Industrial Banner is the official paper of the Trades and Labor Council. It says:

"It is all right for well-intentioned people to delude themselves with such impracticable ideas that never can or will be realized, for newspapers must be filled, you know.

"The day will assuredly come, however, when the workers of the world will be in a position through more thorough organization and a growing solidity of internationalism to refuse to serve, and thus make it impossible for autocratic rulers to wage wars of aggression in the future.

"How near the present deluge in Europe will pave the way for a universal peace when the already rising democracy will assuredly assert itself and insist in a manner that will stand for no evasion or denial that the voice of the people, the great working class, shall be heard and exercise its sane, sensible and justifiable right to. Then there will be no further need of war, for the common people will be so powerful as a mass of their influence felt in no unmistakable manner.

"But that time is not here or now. Posterity is facing no theory at the present day, but a stern reality, and whether we like it or not, and probably most of us do not like it, it is the duty of labor to organize."

BEFORE HIGHEST COURT.

Washington, May 1.—The Paine Lumber company of Oshkosh, Wis., has transferred to the supreme court of the United States its three-years' fight against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States. Supreme court. Hearings began this week.

Because the carpenters and employers in New York city agreed that only union made trim should be used, the Paine company asked for an injunction, but was defeated in the courts of that state. "Illegal combinations" is the plaintiff's charge which is awaited by the vocalisms of Attorneys Dadmun and Merritt. These gentlemen have pronounced anti-union leanings and it is hinted they are well acquainted with the inside facts of the Anti-Boycott association and similar organizations, as a result of their unpaid legal activities for "freedom for the workingman."

PASS LOAN SHARK BILL.

Lansing, Mich., May 1.—The state senate has passed a bill to regulate rates on interest for loans on chattel securities. The bill is designed to take the place of the law declared void and unconstitutional by the supreme court which invalidated it. Had the bill passed to pass there would be no regulation of loan sharks and they could continue to charge rates as high as 250 per cent on short loans. Under the present bill money lenders will not be allowed to charge more than 36 per cent on loans of less than $161 or more than 24 per cent on loans in excess of $100.

POLICE WAR ON "QUACKS."

New York, May 1.—Protests by the medical profession has aroused the police war on "quacks" who infest this city. It is shown that in some cases one man received $100,000 in sums for so-called "consumption cures" and "radium water," claimed to possess miraculous healing powers. Chemical analysis of the latter shows it to be ordinary drinking water.

WANT SHORTER HOURS.

Lancaster, Pa., May 1.—Carpenters in this city are making progress in their strike for eight hours.

Detroit, Mich., May 1.—Carpenters have given notice to contractors that on Saturday half hours the eight hour entire year will begin the first Saturday in June. A 55-cent wage rate is also demanded.

"COSSACKS" NOT FAVORED.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 1.—The effectiveness of organized labor's opposition to the state constabulary, known as the "Cossacks," was shown last week when the house defeated, by a vote of 104 to 94, the warship of the number of men in each troop and raising the salary of their officers.

AN ELECTRIC WARSHIP.

Washington, May 1.—Secretary of War Daniels announces that the new battleship California will be propelled by electricity. The first big warship of any nation to be driven without the aid of sail or steam. Chief Constructor Capps says the first naval vessel to be equipped with electric propulsion.

WILL START A "FORWARD."

Springfield, Mass., May 1.—This city is the latest to see the value of a vigorous trade union propaganda, and the Springfield Labor Union's committee has perfected plans for a "labor forward" movement, to be conducted with exceptional earnestness.

BAR PROFESSIONAL EXPERTS.

Sacramento, Cal., May 1.—Both branches of the legislature have passed by a bill which will prohibit experts paid experts who testify in civil and criminal trials on the side of their employers. The bill will appoint these experts if the bill is signed.

IOWA PAINTERS STRIKE.

Sioux City, Ia., May 1.—The demand of Painters' union for wages increases was answered by the employers with a non-union declaration. The bosses are very partial to what they term "open shop," where discontent is unknown and long hours is the rule.

A. F. OF L. WITHDRAWS ITS INDORSEMENT OF JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION LABEL

BIG STRIKE IS IMPOSSIBLE

UNIONISTS TO COMBAT DETECTIVE AGENCIES

Washington, May 1.—"The times has arrived when this wrong to working people can no longer be endured. We must secure remedies to abate, abolish or regulate the detective nuisance by effective state and national legislation."

The report is a part of an exhaustive report on detective agencies and so-called employment offices, which was approved by the A. F. of L. executive council, at its meeting in this city last week.

The Illinois law governing these evils is recommended as a model for legislation in the various states. The bill introduced by Congressman Baltz in the house of representatives, February 5, 1914, can be incorporated into law by congress, the executive council believes, if our organizations make it an issue."

The report continues:

"The wage earners have been wronged by the misdeeds of strikebreaking agencies. If they undertake to grapple with this problem and its attendant evils, many good citizens in other walks of life will undoubtedly co-operate with us in behalf of a proper, wholesome regime of law and order, equally and impartially administered and enforced.

"State alliances of executive officials and militia free-booters with strikebreaking, gun toting detective agencies and Rockefeller wealth, must cease, if these United States are to be free in spirit as well as in letter."

UNIONS ARE UNITING.

Washington, May 1.—At the A. F. of L. executive council meeting last week President Gompers announced that the reformation vote of the Cigar Makers' International Union and the Progressive Cigar Makers' League was favorable to an amalgamation of these organizations.

The Amalgamated Glass Workers has amalgamated with the Brotherhood of Painters. President Gompers stated that:

"One of the conditions of the amalgamation is that the president of the American Federation of Labor shall underwrite, or guarantee, the maintenance of the benefits of the agreement."

The executive council decided that A. F. of L. officials shall continue efforts to secure the consummation of amalgamation between the sheet metal workers and the stove mounters' international unions.

WORK DAY IN PORTUGAL

Washington, May 1.—Thomas H. Birch, American minister stationed at Lisbon, Portugal, writes the department of commerce that the maximum working day for Portuguese commercial clerks is fixed at ten hours, for bank clerks and clerks of exchange offices at eight and one-half seven hours. The maximum working day in industrial establishments cannot exceed ten hours, or eight hours if Judge Campbell refused to sustain the operators. Only ground that non-union mine unionists were "intimidated." The matter was referred to a board of arbitration and a two years' contract resulted.

MINERS' STRIKE REMEMBERED.

Golden, Col., May 1.—A grand jury has returned indictments against a boarding house keeper in Leyden, who holds a lease from the Leyden Coal company. It was also charged the mine superintendent required all applicants for positions to patronize this boarding house. If the mine workers elsewhere he was forced to pay anyway. The case originated in the strike charged. Other practices, such as gambling, was shown to be the rule. The Rockefeller Colorado company officials were aware of conditions.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

Washington, May 1.—The A. F. of L. executive council last week instructed President Gompers and a committee, to include himself, to investigate the advisability of a national bureau of employment in the federal department of labor.

The same committee will investigate the proposition of establishing a board of mediation and conciliation in the A. F. of L. to settle jurisdictional disputes. This question was discussed at the last convention of the A. F. of L. and is fully explained in minutes of the A. F. of L. executive council.

DUFFY ON EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 1.—Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and seventh vice president of the American Federation of Labor, has been appointed by Governor Ralston to the board of education by Gov. Ralston. The appointee was a member of the commission on industrial education which investigated last year and recommended that the state establish a bureau in the interest of efficiency. The suggestion was accepted and now Duffy has been appointed on the new board.

ARBITRATORS MEET.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 1.—The board of arbitration that will settle differences between the street car company and its employes, has been named and will begin holding meetings in this city May 6. The men were on strike ten days and then agreed to refer their wage demands to this board.

PLESSMEN GET INCREASE.

Canton, Ohio, May 1.—Wage increase is a feature of the new agreement between employers and the Printing Pressmen's union of this city.

FACTORY INSPECTORS DOUBLED.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 1.—Gov. Brumbaugh has signed a bill which doubles the number of factory inspectors in the state. After a new law there will be 100 of these officials.

SIGN MINERS' SCALE.

Fort Smith, Ark., May 1.—The Blue Ridge Coal company has signed an agreement with the Mine Workers' union to operate its mines under union conditions. The maximum working day for Portuguese commercial clerks is fixed at ten hours, for bank clerks and clerks of exchange offices at eight and one-half seven hours. The maximum working day in industrial establishments cannot exceed ten hours, or eight hours if. Miners cannot be employed in industrial establishments for more than seven hours until they have completed their twelfth year. Under certain conditions, however, children under 12 may be employed in specified industries, provided the physically strong, but they cannot work more than four hours in every twenty-four. Children over 12 years may be employed in specified industries for not more than six hours in every twenty-four, or sixty hours per week.